

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."--Washington.

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VOL. LXIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1863.

NO. 28.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administrators Accounts heretofore mentioned will be presented at the Orphans Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 26th day of May, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to wit:

217. The first and final account of Samuel Eyster, Administrator, d. b. n. of the estate of Jacob S. Weidner, deceased.

218. The account of William Bender, Administrator of the estate of Jacob S. Weidner, settled by Samuel Eyster, his Administrator.

219. The first account of Jacob Plank, Executor of the last will and testament of George Plank, deceased.

220. The third and final account of John Nunemaker and William A. Grayson, Executors of the last will and testament of John Nunemaker, Sen. deceased.

221. The second and final account of Octavius Greager and Joseph Greager, Administrators of the estate of Joseph Greager, deceased.

222. The first account of Daniel K. Snyder, Administrator with the will annexed of Conard Snyder, deceased.

223. The first and final account of George Fickes, Administrator of Polly Fickes, dec'd.

224. The first account of Joseph Riddlemeier, Administrator of Joseph Riddlemeier, deceased.

225. The second and final account of Jacob Laverstack, Administrator of Peter Laverstack, deceased.

226. The second and final account of Jacob Mortland and Jacob Casari, Administrators of the estate of Peter Mortland, deceased.

227. The second account of Rolandus M. Roland and Daniel Alford, Executors of John L. Roland, deceased.

228. The third account of Frederick Dellow, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of John Dellow, deceased.

229. The first and final account of John Horbit, Guardian of Mary Elizabeth Snyder, Lucinda C. Snyder, and John Henry Snyder, three of the minor children of Conard Snyder, deceased.

230. The first and final account of Lydia Sell, and John Sell, Executors of the last will and testament of David Sell, deceased.

231. The first and final account of Bernard Hildebrand, Administrator c. t. a. of John Bowman, deceased.

232. The first and final account of Capt. Henry Winger, Administrator of the estate of Adam Winger, deceased.

233. The account of Daniel Mickle, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Mickle, deceased.

234. The first account of Henry Heimer, Administrator of the estate of Albert S. Valentine, deceased.

235. The first and final account of David P. Lerow, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Lerow, deceased.

236. The account of Francis Challen, Administrator of the estate of James H. Neely, deceased, late of Adams township.

237. The second account of Cal. David M. Myers, Administrator of the estate of Michael A. Single, deceased.

238. The account of Joseph Klunk, Executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Miller, deceased.

239. The first and final account of Joseph Fink and Henry L. Hemler, Administrators of the estate of Henry Hemler, deceased.

240. The account of Peter Finkel, Administrator of the estate of Michael Bender, late of Richland county, Illinois, deceased, of the estate of said deceased in Pennsylvania.

241. The first and final account of William B. Gardner, Esq., Administrator of John Fickel, deceased.

242. The third and final account of Col. J. J. Kuhn, Administrator c. t. a. of John Dill, deceased.

243. The first account of Hugh McKenny, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of William Vondral, deceased.

244. The first and final account of Blasius Keelbl, Executor of the estate of Annaveus Keel, deceased.

245. The second account of Moses Metlevan, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of George Schryock, deceased.

246. The second and final account of Michael Detrick, Executor of the last will and testament of John Ebert, late of Butler township, deceased.

247. The first and final account of Amos Plank, Administrator of the estate of Jacob A. Riddlemeier, deceased.

Choice Poetry.

(From the Lutheran and Missionary CONSUMPTION.)

Thy smiles are for the grave! Thy brilliant eyes
With their calm, earnest look, thy virgin brow,
Are all marked for the grave. I've watched
The skies
At sunset, ere the last faint lines have died,
And seen the flickering light, a queenly
star arise
All luminous, and pure; and often I have
thought,
How like thee thy dear eyes which beam so
clearly forth,
To that fair evening star. Above the rosy tinge
Which flushes now thy cheek, they kindle and
glow bright.
The light beam flickers; and as night creeps on,
That star will sink, and sink it will, and sink it will,
Thy trembling lips shall yet awake in song,
Triumphant over death. Oh! when the soft
winds come,
And murmur o'er thy grave, how will my soul
beast mourn!
Then life will seem a weary clog to keep my
soul from thine.
The flowers will bloom again--the flowers
which we have loved,
The singing birds will come, and warble round
our door.
The southern winds will come, breathing their
summer song.
But, ah! mid all these sights and sounds
Thy voice will come no more--no more!
Move gently, calmly, on! No bitter pain
Will mar thy peaceful death. Thine eyes will
singly close.
And as thy last breath parts, the tranquil soul
Will reach thee there. A. E. C.

SEND THEM HOME TENDERLY.

Send them home tenderly,
Guard them with care,
Lager eyes tearfully
Look on them there:
Home hearts are mournfully
Thinking to know--
Griefed and manly souls
Stricken so low!

Send them home tenderly
To the fair soil,
First by the martyr-souled
Patriots trod.
Blue hills and ocean waves
Gleam the prayer--
Send them home tenderly,
Love waits them there.

Send them home tenderly--
Poor breathless clay--
Yet what high hopefulness
Lingers away--
Hail to him clingingly,
Linked in brave trust--
Tenderly, tenderly,
Bear home their dead.

Send them home tenderly--
This is the plea,
Struggling with mighty sob
By the low fire:
Think how a mother's heart
Humbly hath died--
Tenderly, tenderly,
Bear home their dead.

Politeness in Children.

When your child first begins to speak, teach him forms of courtesy. It is one of the surest ways of teaching him to be kind and gentle in his heart and behavior. One on whose lips the law of kindness dwells, will not be rude and coarse in his feelings. Even baby lips can be taught the little words "please" and "thank you," when a favor is received, and they will learn it far easier than older children. The habits you form now will be life-long. It was a principle with the old Jesuits, that if they might have the first seven years of a child's life they cared not who had the after training. In teaching your children these little sweet courtesies of life, you must expect to be constantly repeating over the same old lessons for the first few years. It requires line upon line, and you must not be discouraged, even after a seventy-times repetition. The reward will come at length, and you will rejoice to see the little child you have taught so laboriously, acting voluntarily on the principles you have instilled, refusing no prompting or correction, for courtesy has become a habit.

In no place is the distinction between the refined and the ill-bred more marked than at the table. If your children are not early taught politeness there, you must prepare yourselves and them for a thousand modifications in future life, and must look to see them regarded as annoying and disagreeable, by those whose good will you may most desire to secure. "A child left to himself brings his mother to shame." However humble your position in life, though your family gather about a table of pine instead of mahogany, your children may and should be taught the same lesson of respectful behavior. It is a duty which God requires of you, and He holds you responsible for every uncheckered manifestation of disrespect or disobedience you allow in your presence. Let your children learn to sit quietly, until all older than themselves are helped, and do not begin compromising with some little insurgent by a lump from the sugar bowl. If you do, it will by no means be "the beginning of the end." As they advance in years encourage them to join pleasantly but always modestly in the family conversation around the table. Let the meal time be one of the most cheerful hours of the day, and in endeavoring to weed out evils which would make it far otherwise, do not commit the error of expecting too much from the little people at once. Try and impress one lesson at a time. Too many rules confuse the mind; and be sure you do not fail to be yourself what you would have your children be. Your example will be a constant and most powerful teacher.

The Beauty of a Blush.

Gertrude was in company with a mother and her daughter, when the latter being reproved for some fault, blushed and burst into tears. He said:

"How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter. The crimson hue, and those silvery tears, become her better than any ornament of gold or pearls. These may be hung on the neck of any woman; but those are never seen disconnected with morality. A full blown rose besprinkled with the purest dew, is not so beautiful as this child, blushing beneath her parent's displeasure, and shedding tears of sorrow at her fault. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell."

"We once had a very awkward horse to shoe," said a smith, "and I was punishing it severely to make it stand still. My shop was just before the kitchen window, and my wife, who is a kind hearted woman, came out and reproved me for my conduct to the animal. She went up to it, patted it, and it stood as quiet as a lamb, and we could have done anything with it. O, that people would try kindness! It is a mighty cure."

"My notions about life are much the same as they are about traveling; there is a good deal of amusement on the road, but, after all, one wants to be at rest."

"More law suits than love suits are brought on by attachments."

Keep the Conscience Clear.

Whoever believes that knavery, cruelty, hypocrisy, or any other vice, can, under any circumstances, cause even the temporal happiness of him who practices it, is but a superficial observer and a shallow reasoner. In the world's parlance, men who acquire wealth and influence by unwarrantable means are called prosperous. But what is prosperity in the true and legitimate sense of the word? Webster tells us: "Advance or gain in anything good." No man can be deemed truly prosperous whose conscience is ill at ease; and whoever enriches himself at the expense of justice, duty and honor, plunges his soul, even here, into a state of adversity which no indulgence of the senses, no adulation of time-servers and parasites, nothing that money can buy or power command, will effectually or permanently relieve.

Another strong argument in favor of doing right is, that out of every hundred men who seek wealth by dishonorable roads, ninety-nine come to poverty and shame. This is a statistical fact, and taken in combination with the undeniable truth, that the small per centage of aspiring knaves who win their gains, feel in their souls that it has been dearly won at the sacrifice of inward peace and self-esteem, should long ago have made all the world honest, on selfish principle.

The retrospect review of a disappointed ambition must be melancholy in the extreme. He sees, of course, with terrible distinctness, how each departure from rectitude helped to cloud his life, sink him deeper in misery, and alienate from him the sympathies of the noble and the good. He is conscious of the beautiful blindness which had him to put his trust in cunning and chicanery, instead of choosing the path of duty and leaving the consequences to Providence, and is compelled to acknowledge to himself that ruin is the twin of folly, and a pure life the best evidence of a sound brain as well as of a Christian spirit.

Be assured, therefore, that it is good worldly policy to keep the conscience clear. It tends to comfort, content, real happiness; nor can this fair earth, and the excellent things with which it abounds, be thoroughly enjoyed by the creature to whose gold clings the curse of the wronged. The closing scenes of a life, are, however, the grand test of the wisdom or folly which shaped its course. Sir Walter Scott's dying words tell the whole story: "Be a good man, Lockhart, nothing else will comfort you when you come to lie here."

A Score of Impolite Things.

IN WHICH YOUNG PERSONS REMEMBER THEMSELVES DISAGREEABLE.

1. Loud and boisterous laughter.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
4. Talking when others are reading.
5. Spitting about the house, smoking or chewing.
6. Cutting finger nails in company.
7. Leaving a chair before public worship is closed.
8. Whispering or laughing in the house of God.
9. Gazing rudely at strangers.
10. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
11. A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
12. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
13. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.
14. Making yourself the hero of your own story.
15. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
16. Joking of others in company.
17. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.
18. Answering questions that have been put to others.
19. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table; and,
20. In not listening to what one is saying in company--unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A well bred person will not make an observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself to it.

Singular Imposture Attempted with an Archbishop's Body.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Capua's body was lately laid out in state in one of the chambers of the palace. While the crowd of visitors was thickest, the Cardinal was suddenly seen to rise an arm and nod his head. The sensation created was immense. "A miracle! a miracle!" was the general cry, while some ran away in terror; others stood transfixed to the spot in astonishment. Two bersaglieri, however, who witnessed the scene, did not share the general opinion, but, stepping forward, raised up the curtain which concealed the bedstead, when lo! a lazzaroni crept forth and took to his heels.

Verbenas.

This, the prince of bedders, everybody who has a garden should have. Of endless varieties, of almost all shades of color, many strangely fragrant, they are universally grown in the old world and the new. An ordinary garden soil will grow them. The only favor they ask is fresh, new ground. In this, if allowed plenty of room, they will flower from the first planting out until early winter frosts.

In the face of the sun you may see God's beauty; in the fire you may see his heart warming; in the water his gentleness to refresh you; it is the dew of heaven that makes your field give you bread.

Men and women have become extinct; they died sixty years ago, and left no heir! Ladies and gentlemen have usurped their places.

The Difference.

Several gentlemen, gathered into a little knot at a literary soiree, were engaged in conversation, which at length touched on religion. One remarked that he had no objection to the christian religion as a mere ethical system, but rather admired the loftiness of its morals; as a professed system of doctrines, however, he regarded it as delusive. When, for instance, it insisted on regeneration by a spiritual agency, and on atonement for sin by a crucified Saviour, he could not concur in its statements, as he found no spirit of adaptation of them to his own experience. A second speaker regarded the whole system as admitting of no exact demonstration, and as receiving its support chiefly from the enthusiasm, who failed above love and communion with God, experience of God dwelling in their hearts, and consciousness of a new life inspired into them. Such talk was mere babble and delusion.

The third gentleman acknowledged that he was a full believer in this religion. To the first speaker he remarked: "You are a warrior, and as I am led to believe, very congenially. You profess ardent love for your wife; you are confident that your love is reciprocated. You believe and trust in her, and your love is founded on this consciousness. Now, I cannot be conscious of any similar feeling, for I have no wife; but far am I from doubting that you have good grounds for this reliance, this estimate of your wife's excellence, and this conscious happiness in her communion. You ought to know better than I can, for you have daily proof that you are not deceived." Then addressing the second speaker, "You are a mathematician, and have studied its higher branches. It would be difficult to place you at fault on any point of a science you had so profoundly studied. Now, what is demonstrated to you might not be so to me, merely on account of my ignorance. I have looked a little into some of its abstruse parts, but I confess they appeared to be unintelligible jargon. I readily attributed this to my own want of comprehension of a science I had not studied. I should be the last to say that the knowledge you had acquired was delusive, or that you babbled when you talked of demonstrations which were unintelligible to me. Now, neither of you gentlemen, I believe, have made religion a subject of impartial and careful study; and may it not be possible that others are better acquainted with it than you are? I was once as disdainful of its claims as you are, and disparaged it in the terms you now employ. I need not recite the circumstances which led to a material change in my views. These views are certainly changed. I have entered into the subject with all my heart, and with all my faculties. I have had an experience of the regenerative power of this religion; I have an unshaken faith in the Saviour's atonement; I am conscious of the indwelling power of a spiritual agency; I feel a supreme love to God, and an awe of established friendly relations between him and my soul; I enjoy a happiness and peace of mind which I was before wholly unconscious of. Now, gentlemen, on what grounds can you dispute my consciousness, or impugn my experience? I feel that I have proceeded rationally, and have been free from all objectionable enthusiasm. I give you credit for what you know, what you have studied, although I may be personally ignorant of your experiences; and why should I not claim a similar concession? I have studied religion in its doctrines, and in the various phases of its operations. I am sure of its truth, reality, and power. No mathematics could cause greater certainty of conviction, and no experience of life would be more conclusive. Now, may I not be that I have more knowledge of this subject than you have, since I have studied it more seriously; and may it not be that if you would place yourselves more fully under the power of this religion, that your views, as did my own, would undergo material modifications?"--The Presbyterian.

The Cost of an English War.

The London Times, in an article discussing the probabilities of a war between England and America, censures our people for their sensitiveness, and asks: "Will nobody tell the Americans that the beginning of a war with Great Britain would certainly be the independence of the South, and its end, in all probability, the collapse of their Government, and the dissolution of their Confederacy?" All of which is very curt and neighborly. But will no one tell the people of Great Britain that the beginning of a war with America would certainly be the independence of Ireland, insurrections throughout the Kingdom, and the destruction of her commerce, and its end, in all probability, the overthrow of the aristocracy, the conquest of Canada, the estrangement of Australia, the loss of all her colonies in America, and the decay of the prestige and greatness that have made England powerful and illustrious. We do not desire a war with England; our influence, such as it is, will be thrown against it; but when the question becomes a catalogue of selfish considerations, we can equal the Times and outnumber it. England has as much to lose as America, and on that point we are even.

Belligerent Rumors from Canada.

The Quebec Chronicle says news is said to have reached that city that fifteen regiments were ordered out from England, in consequence of the American Ambassador having notified the English Government that in case the iron-clads now building in English ship-yards for the Chinese were allowed to depart, he would consider it equivalent to a declaration of war. Canadian journals also state that nine vessels left England for Canada, loaded with arms, ammunition and military stores--six are for Quebec, and three for Montreal. Among the former are the Thames, Providentia, Ravendale, Globe and Marianne.

Unto this Last!

The venerable Sam Houston, after seventy years' devotion to the Union, and having been robbed of his office by the rebels for retaining that devotion, is said to have recently made a speech of considerable length, in which he declared that his fondest wish was in behalf of the Southern Confederacy. Poor old Patriarch! He might have said:

"Pray, do not mock me! I am a very foolish, fond old man--And to deal plainly, I fear I am not in my perfect mind."

The Captain and the Copperhead.

A few days ago a young Captain in the army of the Potomac, who hailed from one of the Northern Counties of Pennsylvania, happened to be standing in a store in Harrisburg, when there entered a spruce young man wearing one of the copperhead devices with which some of the rebel sympathizers of the North delight to disgrace themselves. Since one in the store spoke to the new comer about his copperhead emblem, and thus attracted the attention of the Captain to it. "What," said he, "do you wear such a thing as that?" "Yes," said the dandy. "Does that represent your principles?" "Yes." "Well, sir, I believe you to take that thing off and throw it into the street." "You must be joking," said the copperhead. "No, sir, I am not joking; I insist on your doing it." Copperhead stared awhile, but the more he "blowed" the more emphatic became the commands of the Captain; and finally, when the latter put his hand into his pocket as if to enforce his orders with the revolver he carried there, Copperhead succumbed, and flung the disgraceful trinket into the street. It is doubtful whether he will take the pains to flaunt the evidences of his love of treason in public quite so freely in future.

A Courageous Supporter of Mr. Lincoln.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Staunford, Kentucky, says:

"We have in this place a hotel keeper who is the only man who voted for Abraham Lincoln in the county that bears his name. His name is William Yates. His head is whitened by the frosts of seventy winters, and he is a slaveholder. During the memorable campaign that resulted in the success of the Republicans, it became known that he thought of voting for Mr. Lincoln. A committee of several influential citizens waited upon him and told him that if he persisted in his course they would feel compelled to withdraw their patronage and influence from his hotel. But the destruction of business was nothing with the honest old patriot, compared with the sacrifice of principle, and he voted as he thought his duty demanded."

How they Live in New York.

The New York Sun says that there are in that city 12,347 tenement houses, containing a total population of 401,370 persons--an average of about 33 to each house. Of this number--a good sized town of itself--22,095 live in cellars, some of them scarcely fit for brutes. The ventilation in about one-third of these houses is bad, and of course so far injurious to health. In case of fire, &c., 8,516 houses, containing a population of 254,901 souls, are provided with good means of escape, while 3,801 houses, with a population of 125,380, are deficient in this respect.

An Excellent Suggestion.

"If Gen. Fremont, or any other general is not wanted in the service, or will not do the work for which he is wanted, muster him out and stop his pay."

This is an idea of the New York Tribune, and we endorse it. Let us have no more servants than are necessary, and when we are tired of them, dispense with their services--paying for work done, and when work is not done giving no pay.

The Truth About Charleston.

General Stoneman, who has just been released by the Rebels, and who was a prisoner at Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, reports at Washington that he was told by Rebel officers at Charleston, during Dupont's attack, that Sumter was on the point of surrendering when the monitors withdrew. Several shots passed entirely through the Fort, piercing both walls, and falling into the water beyond.

The Prize Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.--A brutal fight for the so-called championship of a purse of \$2,000, ended, came off to-day between Coburn and McCool, on the banks of the Northeast river, nine miles this side of Havre de Grace, Maryland, in the presence of some two thousand spectators. The fight was called at one o'clock. Sixty-eight rounds were fought, occupying seventy minutes, when McCool, being unable to come to time, Coburn was declared the winner. McCool was punished severely about the head and face, and his friends carried him off the ground. Coburn's face showed no evidence of injury, and he walked off unaided.

Gallant Conduct.

The 4th New York Regiment, whose term of service expired while the battle of Chancellorsville was going on, volunteered to remain through the fight. General French gratefully accepted their services, and detailed the regiment as provost guard of the division. General Dix in a complimentary order concerning the services of the Hawkins Zouaves, requested them to remain in service a few days, until their important position and functions at Suffolk could be taken by another regiment, but it does not appear that his wish was acceded to.

A day or two ago, as a little girl was running at full speed on the sidewalk, she had a serious fall. Knees and forehead were very badly bruised, and she lay on the ground. That night, as she was being undressed for bed, she looked pitifully at her wounds and sorrowfully explained to her mother, "Oh, dear! I wish dreadful times these war times are!"

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an extracted tooth? One is too thin, the other too out.

Our government land costs one dollar an acre on an average, and champagne costs a dollar a bottle. How many of our landless, who during their life have swallowed a terrible township, trees and all.

McClellan's Record.

The Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have unanimously reported as follows on the military testimony brought before them--

1. That with 195,000 men, General McClellan, in December, 1861, refused to advance on the enemy at Manassas, 70,000 strong, though the roads and the weather both favored this move, and he was urged to do it by the President.

2. That General McClellan allowed the Potomac to be blockaded, though entreated by the President to raise the blockade, and assured by the navy that four thousand troops would free the river.

3. That General McClellan refused to properly organize his army at the same time, though the Generals under him represented it to be of the utmost importance, and the President solicited it.

4. That no provision was made to properly man the fortifications at Washington.

5. That General McClellan neglected to obey two orders of the President in January and February, 1862, to move on Manassas, in consequence of which the enemy were enabled to evacuate that place without the loss of a man or a pound of material.

6. That before General McClellan left Washington by way of the James River to advance on Richmond, he promised the President that 55,000 men should be left to protect the capital, yet left but 19,000 and those poorly disciplined and without knowledge of artillery.

7. That General McClellan rested with his entire force a month before Yorktown, though the President told him it "was indispensable that he should at once strike a blow," and there were but 12,000 troops to defend the place when he reached it.

8. That after Yorktown was evacuated General McClellan made no definite arrangements for the pursuit of the enemy, remaining himself behind, and that the Williamsburg battle was in consequence fought in confusion and at disadvantage.

9. That after the victory was won, General McClellan refused to allow pursuit, though the concurrent testimony of our Generals and the rebels themselves is, that Richmond might then have been taken without difficulty.

10. That General McClellan was two weeks in removing his army from Williamsburg to the Chickahominy, fifty miles distant.

11. That General Casey's undisciplined troops were put in advance, unsupported, at Seven Pines, against the remonstrances of Generals Casey and Keyes, and were consequently overwhelmed by the enemy, with prodigious slaughter.

12. The next day this error was retrieved by the victory of Sumner at Fair Oaks, after which our army could have gone at once into Richmond (the second opportunity of the campaign,) but General McClellan refused to allow this.

13. That General McClellan continually tried to get new troops from Washington, when he knew that Jackson was threatening it, and when the number there was much less than he had himself stated was necessary for its defence.

14. That at Gaines' Mills, 27,000 of our troops were compelled to fight 65,000 of the enemy, because General McClellan refused to concentrate his army.

15. That on the retreat to James River, General McClellan printed an order to destroy all his baggage, tents and equipage, and only failed to issue it at the remonstrance of his officers.

16. That the victories of the seven days' battles were all fought in the absence of General McClellan, by fixing the positions and then immediately leaving the field.

17. That after the battle of Malvern Hill, all the officers testify that Richmond might have been entered (the third time) General McClellan again fell back.

18. That on Harrison's Landing no effort was made, for the first twenty-four hours, to organize the army or defend its position, and that only a storm which prevented the enemy's approach saved it from surrender.

19. That on being ordered to withdraw his army from the Peninsula, "as rapidly as possible," to co-operate with Pope, General McClellan refused to obey until the order had been twice repeated, involving a delay which endangered Pope's army and put Washington in peril.

20. That after his arrival on the Potomac, General McClellan interposed delays, which, in the opinion of General Halleck, were the cause of Pope's defeat.

21. That after General McClellan moved his army into Maryland in pursuit of Lee, he again asked for troops from Washington, suggesting that it had better be taken than that he should suffer defeat.

22. That the battle of Antietam was fought in separate attacks, instead of with his whole force, thus enabling the enemy to concentrate their troops at the point assaulted, so as to make up for their disparity in numbers, and that General Burnside was denied reinforcements when there were 15,000 or 20,000 fresh troops on the field.

23. That, according to the testimony of Generals Franklin and Burnside (both McClellan's warm friends) the enemy could have been overwhelmed the next day, had General McClellan permitted the action to be renewed.

24. That General McClellan continued his policy of delay in the face of repeated urgings from Washington, and that when he was removed he had refused for four weeks to comply with an order from the President to advance.

This is the whole, sad, sickening story. The New York Times, (originally a McClellan paper,) truly says, in concluding

Conscription of Foreign-Born Citizens.

There is a report now prevailing in Washington, which has been traced to a semi-official source, that the President was induced to issue his proclamation, making foreigners, who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, liable to conscription, by a letter from Earl Russell.

It will be remembered that a few weeks since Lord Lyons sent a communication to the British Premier, Earl Russell, requesting a decision whether the Home Government would claim control over those who had merely declared their intentions to become citizens.

The interval which has elapsed between the communication and the reply, would seem to indicate that the decision which was rendered, and of which the President was officially notified, was made after due consideration of the subject.

Earl Russell, in his communication, instructs Lord Lyons to inform the President that while the British Government did not mean to exercise official control over foreigners who had renounced their allegiance to her Britannic Majesty, it would only be in conformity to the equity and law of nations to allow such persons a certain time to leave the country, especially as they have not been invested with all the rights and privileges of citizens by declaring their intentions, and thus to give them an opportunity to return to the nation they had left.

The communication also stated that if such persons were found in the United States, after the term allowed them to leave, they might be subject to conscription.

It is stated that this communication led the President to issue his last proclamation.

How they Live in New York.

The New York Sun says that there are in that city 12,347 tenement houses, containing a total population of 401,370 persons--an average of about 33 to each house. Of this number--a good sized town of itself--22,095 live in cellars, some of them scarcely fit for brutes. The ventilation in about one-third of these houses is bad, and of course so far injurious to health. In case of fire, &c., 8,516 houses, containing a population of 254,901 souls, are provided with good means of escape, while 3,801 houses, with a population of 125,380, are deficient in this respect.

An Excellent Suggestion.

"If Gen. Fremont, or any other general is not wanted in the service, or will not do the work for which he is wanted, muster him out and stop his pay."

This is an idea of the New York Tribune, and we endorse it. Let us have no more servants than are necessary, and when we are tired of them, dispense with their services--paying for work done, and when work is not done giving no pay.

The Truth About Charleston.

General Stoneman, who has just been released by the Rebels, and who was a prisoner at Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, reports at Washington that he was told by Rebel officers at Charleston, during Dupont's attack, that Sumter was on the point of surrendering when the monitors withdrew. Several shots passed entirely through the Fort, piercing both walls, and falling into the water beyond.

The Prize Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.--A brutal fight for the so-called championship of a purse of \$2,000, ended, came off to-day between Coburn and McCool, on the banks of the Northeast river, nine miles this side of Havre de Grace, Maryland, in the presence of some two thousand spectators. The fight was called at one o'clock. Sixty-eight rounds were fought, occupying seventy minutes, when McCool, being unable to come to time, Coburn was declared the winner. McCool was punished severely about the head and face, and his friends carried him off the ground. Coburn's face showed no evidence of injury, and he walked off unaided.

Gallant Conduct.

The 4th New York Regiment, whose term of service expired while the battle of Chancellorsville was going on, volunteered to remain through the fight. General French gratefully accepted their services, and detailed the regiment as provost guard of the division. General Dix in a complimentary order concerning the services of the Hawkins Zouaves, requested them to remain in service a few days, until their important position and functions at Suffolk could be taken by another regiment, but it does not appear that his wish was acceded to.

A day or two ago, as a little girl was running at full speed on the sidewalk, she had a serious fall. Knees and forehead were very badly bruised, and she lay on the ground. That night, as she was being undressed for bed, she looked pitifully at her wounds and sorrowfully explained to her mother, "Oh, dear! I wish dreadful times these war times are!"

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an extracted tooth? One is too thin, the other too out.

Our government land costs one dollar an acre on an average, and champagne costs a dollar a bottle. How many of our landless, who during their life have swallowed a terrible township, trees and all.

Hon. John J. Crittenden in Support of the Government.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, made an eloquent speech in Lexington, Kentucky, recently, in support of the war, for the Union, and the Administration. The following glowing extract was the conclusion:

Let us fight through it as best we can. The enemy challenges us; he is in our way; he stands before us, degrading us with all the boldness of the Philistines of old, and especially defying you Kentuckians, and proclaiming his determination to make you his spoil. Will you hesitate what course to pursue? I don't make war upon the South because I hate the South. It is not from any personal feeling against the South, but it is because I condemn their conduct and hate the principles they are endeavoring to carry out. I don't love the South the less, but I love my country more. My hostility is the result of principle, which is the same, morning, noon, and evening—in the morning of the year, and at the noon and evening of every year. The mere politician says he is angry with the South; but there is nothing reliable in anger; it is passion, and may change any hour or day, and be against you when you think it will be for you.

The nation will get through its difficulties. We have the power and the will to do it, and we shall accomplish it. That great Providence that has made us the standard-bearer of freedom, will not permit our Government to go down and leave the world in gloom. I have faith; "there is a Divinity above that shapes all our ends," and He will shape the destiny of our nation. Its career has only just begun, and Providence does not permit a half-finished work of such momentous proportions to fail and be abandoned; and I trust in God that we, the people, do not intend it. Our hearts must be filled with the noble determination to maintain the integrity of our Government, while we grow greater and greater, mightier and mightier, richer in civilization, grander in prosperity, until our glory shall cover the whole land.

But you must prepare to fight the rebellion through to the last, no matter whether England or France, or any other power, make common cause with them or not. We must fight them all, if need be; and we can whip them all, in the defense of right. I don't want to extend the boundaries of this war; God knows I do not. I have tried to make peace, as long as peace was consistent with national safety. Now, I believe war alone can save us, and war it must be, England is not our friend in this contest. I care not how softly she may condole with us on the calamities of war. Let me tell you this solemn truth; both England and France want our country divided; both of them are witnesses to you how important it is to you that it shall not be divided. They want it divided, in order to weaken you, that, by weakening, they may conquer you. They want to Europeanize all America. France is trying to do it now in a portion of the continent. But they are a little afraid. There are a million of freemen in arms, and a million more ready to spring to the defense of the nation against a foreign foe. [A voice, with a well-known brogue—"And all Ireland is ready too."] Great and continued applause.] That is true. Let England and France make a hostile movement and the hearts of our people will be roused. It will no longer be a contest between brethren. The sight of a foreign foe will kindle a fire of patriotism that will rouse the nation to a just sense of its danger; and we will beat off the combined force as easily as we now hold the rebels in check.

And when our erring brethren shall come back, when this war is over, we will endeavor, as a matter of policy, and for humanity's sake, to treat it as a family feud. We will make reconciliation as far as possible. We will endeavor to forgive and forget, on all sides, the wounds and disasters that have fallen upon us. And this nation will take a new start. We shall be a wiser people. We shall know what it is to rebel. We will know that it is no holiday frolic—no mere beating of drums, and firing of blank cartridges. Our Southern brethren seemed to think that there was no more harm in rebellion than in going to church. It was merely a turning to the right or to the left. But they have found out their mistake. They now know what it is to have civil war, and we will have no more rebellions after this one is disposed of. We shall go on in our grand march, prospering and to prosper. I look forward to peace, to a successful termination of this war, which will secure a reliable peace, and as is now the prospect. Whether Hooker has repossessed the Rappahannock or not; whether Richmond is taken or not; whether in defeat or victory—my determination is to stand by and maintain the Government, and do all I can to promote a vigorous prosecution of the war.

[This happy close of the speech was received with most unbounded applause.]

The Richmond papers announce the death of the famous Rebel General Jackson, popularly known as Stonewall Jackson. He died on Sunday from wounds received in the late engagements on the south side of the Rappahannock. General Jackson had his left arm shattered near the shoulder, and also received a ball through his right arm. Curiously enough the Richmond Dispatch alleges and finds consolation in the fact that he was not wounded by our men, but received his death injuries from his own men in the confusion of the fight. The death of Gen. Jackson is undoubtedly a very severe loss to the Rebels. For some species of war, which, required dash, energy and reckless bravery, he was unquestionably their most able General. For the good of our cause we may rejoice that he is out of the way, but even without his rejoicing, a brave enemy will not withhold an expression of admiration of his soldierly abilities and personal virtues. He has left our army many severe blows, and only needed a better chance to have been one of the world's heroes.

Experience teaches us that delicacy prevents many families from applying for the means to alleviate suffering and save life. That objection is obviated in the case of "Sir James Clarke's Female Pills," prepared under the prescription of Sir James Clarke, Physician to the Queen of England, and well known to be the only safe and sure remedy for female difficulties and obstructions from any cause. They are contained in a bottle containing 50 pills, put free by enclosing \$1 and 6 postage stamps in my agent.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday Evening, May 19, 1863.

Two or three loads of WOOD are wanted by us just now. Cannot some of our good patrons furnish us some soon?

We are requested to say, that there will be services in the United Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, on the fourth Sabbath of May, inst. (24th), by Rev. John M. Noror; and that the dispensation of the Lord's Supper will take place on the following Sabbath, the 31st.

On Monday of last week, several citizens of Littlestown and vicinity, Henry Reeser, Jesse Bollinger, John Dutera, Wm. Dutera, John Walter, Dr. T. Kinzer, Amos Lefever, and M. H. Crouse, were arrested by the Provost Marshal of Westminster, on charges of disloyalty. Reeser, Walter and Crouse acknowledged themselves members of the "Golden Circle," and were sent to Baltimore. After an examination, and giving the secrets of the Circle, and taking the oath of allegiance, they were discharged. The other five were released at Westminster. Dr. Kinzer and Jesse Bollinger taking the oath of allegiance. They have all returned to their homes. One of them was in town the other day, and was quite lionized by the sympathizers here.

We record with regret the death of another soldier from Gettysburg. Isaac McClain, a member of the 16th Reg. P. M., who was wounded in the thigh in a recent skirmish at Suffolk, died in the hospital at Fort Monroe on the 7th inst. His remains were interred there on the 9th. His afflicted family have the sympathies of the community.

The 127th Reg. P. V., nine months volunteers, will soon be mustered out, their time having expired. They participated in the first battle of Fredericksburg, and, recently again, in the second, and have been highly complimented for their bravery. Company I was principally recruited in this county. They will be warmly welcomed by their many friends.

The annual Conference of the African M. E. Church was held in Philadelphia, and concluded its session of eleven days on Thursday last. Among the appointments made of preachers we notice that for Chambersburg district, comprising Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Shippensburg, Carlisle and Spruce Run, S. T. Jones is appointed—in his charge, Lewis Nelson.

The Inland Telegraph Company is about going into operation. The Gettysburg Telegraph Company held a meeting on Monday evening, and appointed Geo. Arnold, David Wills and R. G. McCreary, Esqs., trustees to transfer the stock of the Company to the Inland Telegraph Company, receiving a satisfactory amount of their stock in return, and make such an agreement as will insure the early construction of the line between the points mentioned in the act of incorporation. The Hanover Telegraph Company will doubtless also go into the arrangement. Parties abroad will be the principal stockholders.

The new line will connect with Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, running through Hanover, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Harrisburg, Bedford, Pittsburg and on to the far west.

The officers of the Inland Telegraph Company are: President, David Wills; Directors, R. G. McCreary, U. J. Stable, Geo. Arnold, A. W. Riebelberger, Geo. C. Pennington and J. B. Dauner.

Theft.

We learn that between 4 and 6 o'clock of the 7th inst., the residence of Cyrus Jacobs, at Bishop's Mills, Liberty township, (while the family was temporarily absent,) was entered by some villain or villains, who stole \$21 in money, one shirt and a loaf of bread—built a fire on the floor and burnt a pretty large hole—scattered the contents of the bureau over the floor—cut the feather bed, and did other rascally work. It is to be hoped that the guilty party may be found out, arrested, and punished with the utmost severity of the law.

The gallant Brig. Gen. Charles Campbell, though still suffering from his wounds, has insisted upon being placed in command, where he could serve his country, and has been ordered to repair to the northwest, and report himself to Gen. Pope. CHARLIE makes his mark generally wherever he is, and is pretty generally marked, as he always is in the front of the fight. When we last seen him, he was pretty much "used up," and we are glad to learn that he has strength left (you know, he has the spirit) to fight the rebels.

Richmond papers of Thursday have been received at Fort Monroe. They contain a despatch from Charleston, which states that our forces are unusually active, and have built formidable batteries upon Folly Island, bearing upon the southern extremity of Morris Island. We are also fortifying Seabrook Island. The Monitor fleet and a large number of transports were at North Edisto.

Sound Doctrine.

There are two classes of persons in the Democratic Party. One is for peace, and Disunion. The Rebel leaders and people are for Independence first, last and all the time, and a peace involves Disunion and the creation of a Southern Confederacy. The other class is for a vigorous prosecution of the war, leaving it to the people to change the Administration at the ballot box, at the legally-appointed and in the legally-appointed way, when it arrives. To the last belongs the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, from a late number of which we extract this patriotic sentiment:

"We protest against all such suggestions. We call on conservative men in all parts of the land to raise their voices now against every proposal for peace and disunion. It is the time when lofty patriotism demands the greatest sacrifices; when the American heart must be roused to the noblest actions. We know that the future is dark with the leadership which we have, and must have; but we know that the true, the only, principle of action now, is firm, unswerving support of the Constitution and the constitutional authorities; and if the people speak out in their might to day, their voice will be heard, and the war will yet be made to result in the overthrow of rebellion, while the peaceful contents of the ballot-box will result in the everlasting demolition of the radicalism which has plunged us into this new abyss of sorrow. Every energy must now be strengthened and exerted. What will you do if you think of disunion? Do you know what will become of Missouri, of brave, noble, faithful old Kentucky, of Maryland, of Washington itself? If you could do nothing more than stand on the defensive and hold your lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific against the hosts of our enemies for two years, until we can place a stronger Administration in power, you must do that. But you can do more than that. It is not a party war, it is not a radical war, it is not an abolition war, strong as the efforts have been, of the radical party, to make it such. It is your country's war, and the price to be won must be a Union peace. That and that alone must be the aim, the desire, the cow of every true man."

This is the language of a partisan Editor, who is nevertheless a patriot. An organ of the Peace Democracy is the Compiler, whose ravings are those of a partisan Editor, who should publish papers in Rebellion instead of Pennsylvania. Let men desiring to be right and do right, beware how they follow the counsels of that disloyal sheet.

The writ of *habeas corpus* applied for in the case of Vallandigham has been refused. He will be sent South where all such disloyalists should go, who defend the rebels. Let them live amongst those they uphold and defend in the unholy rebellion. There are a good many more North that deserve to be sent among their Southern friends.

The last news from the Army of the Potomac is that no immediate movement is expected, but Gen. Hooker is preparing for an early campaign. The rebels are also busy, and are throwing up earthworks in the rear of Fredericksburg. A large number of regiments, whose term of service has expired, have left for their homes, but it is thought that more than half of the men will re-enlist after a month's recreation. In several instances, whole companies before leaving the field have re-enrolled, to be again mustered in a month after their discharge.

The War Department has issued orders to stop the exportation of horses, mules, and cattle. All caught in transit will be seized, appraised, and taken for Government use. Commanders of Departments are also directed to be vigilant in preventing the exportation of arms and war material. Orders are also published directing all of flocks and men included in the recent exchanges to repair at once to their several commands.

The Government will soon, it is rumored, send a strong force into East Tennessee to assist the devoted loyalists of that section, which is also important in a military respect. A member of an Alabama regiment writes to a rebel newspaper that the vicinity of Chambersburg Gap is full of "bums-wackers"—that is, men who are loyal to the Government, and that even boys, many of whom are captured daily, are in arms for the Union.

A letter from Vera Cruz, reports that the Mexicans, after holding out so long, and fighting with desperate bravery, have now taken the offensive, and their plan of operations is to attack the French outside of Puebla. Comfort with 20,000 men, has probably made the attack. Twice the French were driven from the city. The Mexicans have fought admirably, and the French are depressed by their defeat.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, requests the confinement of eight hundred of the rebel prisoners in the hands of the Government, as hostages for the exchange of four hundred Abolitionists in Colonel Straight's 51st Indiana regiment who were not paroled with the other troops recently captured, but sent to Richmond for imprisonment or trial as renegades.

Gov. J. B. Floyd, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is reported to be moving forward to Western Virginia at the head of ten thousand men, to reinforce Jones and Imboden, with a view to advance upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at some point between New Creek and Wheeling. Our forces will be prepared. Gen. Kelly is taking active measures to deliver West Virginia from the banditti which for some time past have infested the mountains and valleys.

Trustworthy information has been received that Martin's Rebel Cavalry is at Portville, twelve miles from Murfreesboro, and is reported to have reinforced Buckner's Division. Latest reports say that the entire Rebel force is 60,000 to 65,000, say twice as many as at the battle of Murfreesboro. Captain H. C. Sweet, Company I, 14th Ohio Volunteers, has been dishonorably dismissed from the service for cowardice and disgraceful conduct.

THE INDEPENDENT ON THE LATE REBEL GEN. JACKSON.—The current number of The Independent, in a leader upon Thomas Jefferson Jackson, the eminent rebel general, who died a few days ago from wounds received in the confusion of the battle of Chancellorsville, at the hands of his own men, says: "Henceforth we know him no more after the flesh. He is no longer a foe. We think of him now as a noble-minded gentleman, a rare and eminent Christian! For years he has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder. He never, in all the occupations of the camp, or temptation of campaigns, lost the fervor of his piety, or remitted his Christian duties."

"We know that before every important move he spent much time in prayer. He had so put his soul in the keeping of his master that he was relieved from all thought of self, and had the whole power of his life ready for his work. Officers of Fremont's army who pursued him in his famous retreat from the Shenandoah valley, found him to be greatly beloved by the common people, among whom, in former times, he had labored, in prayer meetings, in temperance meetings, and in every Christian word and work. No wonder he fought well along a region whose topography he had mapped down with prayers, exhortations, and Christian labor."

"Let no man suppose that the North will triumph over a fallen son with insulting gratulations! No where else will the name of Jackson be more honored. Not for adhesion to the cause of slavery, but for his untarnished personal character, for his devout piety, and for his military genius."

The Richmond papers say that by the end of the present campaign, the Confederate debt will have reached a thousand million of dollars.

The aggregate of our losses in the late battles across the Rappahannock, it is now said, will not reach 11,000, much less than was at first published.

From no part of the country can we hear that the fruit trees have been in the least affected by either frost or blasting winds. The prospect for a large crop was never better.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all persons acting as attorneys in the presentation and collection of claims against the Government must take out license as claim agents. A license as lawyer will not cover that practice.

Gen. Hascall, of Indiana, warns the publishers of suspected newspapers that they must make an apology for recent articles, disloyal and abusive, or be arrested, and suppressed.

The subscription to the National Loan on Wednesday amounted to \$1,600,000, and on Thursday to \$2,750,000.

A despatch received from the commandant of the Tennessee Division of the Mississippi squadron, states that Colonel Breckinridge, of the 1st West Tennessee Cavalry, with fifty-five men, dashed across the country from the Tennessee river to Linden, on the 12th inst., and surprised a rebel force more than twice his number, capturing Lieut. Colonel Frierson, a captain, one surgeon, four lieutenants, thirty rebel soldiers, ten conscripts, fifty horses, two army wagons, arms, &c. The court house, which was the rebel depot, was burned, with a quantity of army supplies. The troops, with their prisoners, returned on board the gunboats.

The war in Poland continues to yield numerous small successes to the patriots. It is said that a French fleet of iron war steamers was about being despatched to the port of Karlskrona (not Carlskrona, as telegraphed,) in the Baltic. Karlskrona is to Sweden what Portsmouth is to England, the principal station of its navy, and a capital place for a rendezvous, should operations against Russia, by sea, be determined on. The Danish navy is being prepared for war; the Swedish has been ready for some time. The terms of the Czar's reply to France, England, and Austria have not yet transpired. It is unfortunate for the Czar that, just at this time, the Cossacks should have defeated a Russian army, and very nearly made prisoners of the Grand Duke Michael and his staff.

The rebels are once more seriously threatening Kentucky. A despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Somerset, Kentucky, May 13th, says, no doubt exists that the enemy is in force across the Cumberland. Morgan, with the commands of Wheeler and Forester, is reported at Morticello. Conversation between pickets has ceased, and affairs wear the appearance of active warfare. Later we learn that Morgan's proposed raid on Kentucky has been defeated at Horse-shoe and Bottom Narrows, on the Cumberland river, by the forces of Cols. Bayle, Holman, and Jacob. Morgan had 5,000 men, about a hundred of whom were killed.

Executions of Spies and Deserters. SANDUSKY, Ohio, May 15.—Two prisoners, T. P. McGraw and Wm. Corbin, who were sentenced to death by the court martial at Cincinnati, were executed on John's Island, near Sandusky, this afternoon. Both were killed at the first fire, and died without a struggle. Their bodies were delivered to their friends from Kentucky. Five prisoners, who had been sentenced to death and ordered to be executed on the 29th, arrived here this evening.

Trustworthy information has been received that Martin's Rebel Cavalry is at Portville, twelve miles from Murfreesboro, and is reported to have reinforced Buckner's Division. Latest reports say that the entire Rebel force is 60,000 to 65,000, say twice as many as at the battle of Murfreesboro. Captain H. C. Sweet, Company I, 14th Ohio Volunteers, has been dishonorably dismissed from the service for cowardice and disgraceful conduct.

Hon. John J. Crittenden.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Hon. John J. Crittenden has been renominated for Congress. He made a speech in Frankfort yesterday, in which he said he was still for the prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the obnoxious acts concerning confiscation, emancipation, and negro soldiers. He was for its prosecution without an armistice, and regardless of foreign intervention, till the rebellion is crushed. It was the duty of freedom to first save the country from the uplifted sword, and then save the Constitution.

Governor Buckingham sent his annual message to the Legislature of Connecticut on the 5th inst. The document is mostly occupied with the affairs of the State. Towards the close he says that the demands of the Government and the claims of the Rebels are irreconcilably antagonistic as freedom and slavery, as democracy and despotism, as falsehood and eternal truth, and consequently the conflict must go on until the Government shall conquer or be conquered. He says no one must be deceived by the artful device of securing peace by a cessation of hostilities, because a peace thus obtained would cost the nation its birthright. We must not, he continues, inquire whether the rebellion was caused by slavery or abolitionism, by ambition or interference with State rights; our duties are with the events of the hour, and we must render the Administration a cordial and energetic support, as it is the only agency through which the will of the people can be legally and properly executed.

The more complete and reliable news which we now receive from Havana, is, in general, unfavorable to the French army, whose repulse from Puebla is confirmed. They are again at the Fortress San Zacarias, which they won at the commencement of the siege. To this point they were driven back by the bayonet, and up to date of April 22d, the projects of Forey were unpromising. Puebla was not fully invested by the French, and though they kept up a continuous bombardment, the Mexicans repulsed at once all breaches made, and assumed, in various ways, the offensive. Of a battle fought at Atlixco we have French and Mexican accounts, both of which claim a victory. Puebla has seventy-five miles east southeast from the city of Mexico, and has a population of seventy thousand. This is the limit of the French advance in sixteen months. The army of Comonfort was being largely reinforced, while that of the French was decreasing with the rigor and accidents of the siege.

The following is given as a summary, in tabular form, of the work accomplished by Gen. Stoneman's expedition in Virginia:

Bridges destroyed.	22
Cavalries destroyed.	7
Ferries destroyed.	7
Railroads broken in places.	7
Supply trains burned.	4
Wagons destroyed.	122
Horses captured.	2,000
Mules captured.	1,000
Canals broken.	100
Canal boats burned.	5
Trains of guns destroyed.	2
Storehouses burned.	2
Telegraph stations burned.	4
Wires cut, places.	5
Depots burned.	5
Towns visited.	25
Counties liberated.	170

Reside the destruction of large quantities of pork, bacon, flour, wheat, corn, clothing and other articles of great value to the Rebel army.

Another Rebel Barbarity.

We call attention to the following, which we clip in its present form, from the Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist of April 1:

"A NEW WAY OF ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO YANKEE PRISONERS.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the Savannah Republican is responsible for the following: "The Yankees drove from home and destroyed all the property of a man named Cobb, in Missouri. Driven by his necessities and a desire for revenge, he has organized a band of partisans that prey on the Yankees. He has been quite successful, but none of his prisoners trouble him. Cobb says they take the oath and he turns them loose. One of his men reports that no man who ever took Cobb's oath violated it. It is considered very binding, especially about the neck. Cobb says he would like to administer his oath to General Scott 'jest wunst.'"

General Hunter on Colored Soldiers.

Boston, May 14.—Major General Hunter writes to Governor Andrew, under date of Port Royal, May 4th, a letter strongly complimentary of the colored regiments in his department. He speaks of them as hardy, brave, patient, and obedient, and says that with the brigade of liberated slaves already in the field, and a few regiments of intelligent colored men from the North, he would place them in a condition to make extensive excursions upon the mainland through the most densely populated slave regions; and from an expedition of this character, he doubts not that most beneficial results would arise.

The Dry Tortugas, an extensive fortification, which the Government has been so long constructing on Tortugas Islands, near Key West, is the place to which Mr. Vallandigham is reported to have been sentenced by a majority of his court martial, the remainder favoring his banishment South. It is stated that Gen. Burnside approved the former, and the President the latter. This is, of course, mere report. What will be done to Vallandigham cannot be definitely known until his suit for *habeas corpus* is decided.

The Nashville Union says that refugees from Knoxville state that the outrages committed by the Rebels in East Tennessee are becoming worse than ever. Several Union men in Knoxville never dared to leave their doors. A brigade arrived there recently from Vicksburg. The heroic Seth Lee, the aged and daring Union leader, who, at the risk of his life, repeatedly carried messages over the mountains to the Union refugees, and who recently broke jail with a number of other prisoners at Knoxville, has been re-arrested and put in irons, and will be hung as a spy.

Mrs. Semmes, wife of the Captain of the pirate Alabama, who has been residing all winter in Cincinnati, has been ordered, under the recent proclamation of Gen. Burnside, to prepare to cross the lines into Dixie.

Sickles' Corps in the Late Battles.

We have seen a private letter from a distinguished officer in Sickles' Corps, in which he writes:

"Through the mercy of Heaven I escaped harm in the terrible carnage of Saturday and Sunday. Our corps bore the brunt of the battle both days, repulsing Stonewall Jackson on Saturday, whose command numbered 40,000 men, and on Sunday holding in check for more than two hours the masses of Lee in his attack on our right. We lost more than three thousand in killed and wounded, including two hundred and forty-five officers, and among the latter three Generals and six Colonels. "The loss of the enemy must have been, as all the prisoners acknowledge, terrible—three times our own at least, including Jackson wounded. Our artillery was splendidly served, and for a long time poured double charges of grape and canister at short range upon the front and right flank of Jackson's columns. If we had had more reserves—say five thousand more—we should have whipped him alone. Hooker's tactics were good. He is a General."

Death of Stonewall Jackson.

The Washington Chronicle, in noticing the announcement of the death of General Jackson, says:

Stonewall Jackson is dead. While we are only too glad to bid, in any way, so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not unmingled with emotions of sorrow and sympathy at the death of so brave a man. Every man who possesses the slightest particle of magnanimity must admire the qualities for which Stonewall Jackson was celebrated—his heroism, his bravery, his sublime devotion, his purity of character. He is not the first instance of a good man devoting himself to a bad cause. Let us devoutly acknowledge the providence of God, who, while he smites that accursed hand with famine, and the people with madness, takes from their accursed cause its bravest, noblest and purest defender. Stonewall Jackson was a great General, a brave soldier, a noble Christian, and a pure man. May God throw these great virtues against the sins of the Secessionist—the advocate of a great national crime.

True Loyalty.

The following unreserved expression of patriotism we take from the letter of a gallant officer in the Army of the Mississippi: "It is no matter what my views or opinions were at the commencement of the rebellion, in regard to the prosecution of the war. My love of country, Government, and flag, and two years' experience of most active campaigning, have unalterably fixed the opinion in my mind which I condemn and pack in a nutshell: I am in favor of crushing armed rebellion at any cost, and any sacrifice. I love country more than party, and ever stand ready to sustain every policy and carry out every measure of the Government, to restore the unity of the States and the supremacy of the Constitution. I am in favor of the preservation of the Union and the prosecution of the war, without an if, a but, or an and."

About 12 o'clock on Monday night, a powder magazine, located near the foot of Seventy-ninth street, East river, New York, exploded from some cause yet unknown. A large amount of property in the vicinity was destroyed, and much damage was done to the public buildings on that side of the island. The force of the concussion was such as to awaken persons at their houses fifteen miles from the scene of the explosion. Several persons are known to have been seriously, if not fatally injured. In New Haven the effect was sensibly felt, and there, as well as in many other places, it was believed to be an earthquake.

The great explosion of the powder magazine of the cartridge factory, foot of Seventy-ninth street, New York, which took place at about half past eleven on Monday night, proves to have been still more remarkable in its effects than was at first supposed, and will deserve a prominent place in the profane and scientific history of our times. Thousands of pounds of the terrible explosive were consumed in one terrific crash; over a hundred buildings in the upper part of the city, and in the suburban cities were shaken almost out of their foundations; the noise of the explosion was distinctly heard in New Haven, and bullets were hurled through the air to Long Island; and yet, wonderful to relate, there does not seem to have been a single life lost. The New Haven steamboat, on her way to New Haven, was opposite the foot of Seventy-ninth street when the catastrophe occurred, and although she had Blackwell's Island between her and the city at the time, nearly every pane of glass in the saloon and state-rooms was broken, and her machinery was badly injured. Some houses in Williamsburg had their windows broken, and all the buildings within the radius of a mile from the magazine were shattered and cracked as though by a terrible earthquake. The damage done will easily reach one hundred thousand dollars. Another singular circumstance is, that although the sound of the explosion was heard in New Haven, it was not heard at all in the lower part of this city. Whether the magazine was fired by an incendiary, or by some unaccountable accident, has not yet transpired.

We learn by special advices from Washington, says the New York Evening Post, of Monday, that General Halleck is about to take the field in person; not, it is understood, with the purpose of relieving General Hooker from his command, but that he may be in the very presence of transpiring events, and the better able to influence their general direction. The authority upon which we have this information is usually well informed.

It is a significant fact, and one that will increase the confidence of the country in General Hooker, that he did not execute his late retrograde movement until he had planned *his present one*, and had become satisfied of its superiority to any effort he could make in the field of Chancellorsville, contracted as it had been by the unfortunate defection of the Eleventh Corps at the commencement of the struggle.

Boston, May 12.—The Palmer Cotton Manufacturing Mill, at Three Rivers, in Palmer, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. It was a granite building, 280 feet long, and five stories high, with a capacity for 10,000 spindles, and employed 800 hands. The loss is estimated at \$250,000, and a large portion was insured in the Boston and Hartford offices.

Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 6, 1863.

The following order has been issued: General Order No. 49.—The Major General Commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on the achievements of his last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the army. It is sufficient to say that they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resource.

In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage, we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, our cause, and our country. Profoundly loyal, and conscious of its strength, the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own name. By our celerity and secrecy of movement, our advance and passage of the river was undisputed, and our withdrawal not a rebel venture to follow. The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new lustre to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments, and whenever we have fought, have inflicted heavier blows than we have received. We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, placed hors de combat eighteen thousand of his chosen troops, destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, damaged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation. We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions, and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitration of battle. By command of Maj. Gen. HOOKER. S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj. General.

Disloyal Persons Sent South.

St. Louis, May 13.—Thirteen male and eleven female rebels were sent South on the steamer Belle, of Memphis, this evening, under the orders of the provost marshal general.

The most prominent among the men are D. Donovan, formerly surveyor of the port; James S. Doroughy, formerly receiver of public money; Dr. Moses Henry, N. Hart, lawyer; Isaac Pollard, lawyer; Mortimer Keener, and Christian Pullis, merchants, and Linton Sappington, a prominent citizen.

The families of Owen, Merry, Hart, and Pullis, Moutree, A. Paley, Mrs. Sappington, Mrs. A. Ayres, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. Sanders. The two former were the wives of rebel officers, and the two last named were wait cautions.

The men with families were allowed to take \$1,000 and all the others \$200 each. It is understood that the property of these parties will be appropriated for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Another party of the same character will probably leave on Saturday, and this will be kept up till the city and State are sitied of this dangerous rebel element.

Every Government, to be a Government, must be strong. The citizen must feel that his life and property are secure, that wherever he goes his life will be his protection, and that when rebellion rears an armed front it must be overthrown. When a free Government fails to do this, it is because the people no longer possess the public virtue to submit to the trials and privations their citizenship frequently entails, and the way is opened to the most ambitious and unscrupulous citizen, to attempt a usurpation. There are ambitious and unscrupulous men in this nation now, whose whole course is based upon a hope like this, and they aim at its success by assailing the Administration. The reasoning is natural, and the inference easy. If the Administration falls the Government falls, liberty becomes anarchy, parties collapse, strive, and endeavor to grasp at power, property is threatened; there is no safety, for in the absence of an executive head there is no responsibility, and finally the nation becomes an arena for desperate soldiers of fortune, and the victim of the most successful. This can only be avoided in one way: we must stand by the Government as it is. We must strengthen it, and hold up the hands of the men who administer its laws; of the statesmen who counsel it, and the brave soldiers who fight its battles. It is our bulwark and shield; the breakwater that keeps us from the dark sea of slavery and treason now sweeping over the world. If it goes, what is to come? If the constitutional defenders of liberty are stricken down, who are to defend it? If the people permit bad men to overthrow their rulers, what security or refuge can the future show but that in which the genius, valor, and life of France is now hidden. France was unworthy of liberty, and lost it. Shall history say, the same of America?—Press.

JOHN VAN BUREN ON SLAVERY AND POLITICS.—John Van Buren, in his speech at the recent Loyal League meeting in New York, said that by well recognized principles of law it is as clear as the sun at noon that if this war goes on twelve months more there will not be a slave legally held in any one of the States and Territories, except by the President's proclamation. Speaking of politics, he expressed his belief that the next president would be a Democrat, but not the candidate of the Democratic party. It was traditional with that party to affiliate with the South, but the question of slavery was necessarily one which broke up the party. He did not believe that any party organization would succeed at the next Presidential election. It will take the whole power of the intellectual and patriotic of the loyal States to administer this Government for the four years from the 4th of March, 1865.

A box was sent from Providence, Rhode Island, recently, with the following address: "John McPherson; squire, kum-pum-py C. second regiment role land privates, Washington, D. C. Kamp close to the Wrappan

1

1

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT-MANUFACTURING CO., and their trade-name for it is "SAUNIEBER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed
their ATTORNEYS,
GEOR. HARDING, Esq., of Philadelphia, and
WM. BAREWELL, Esq., of Pittsburgh,
and that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, OR
SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of
the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.
The SAPONIFIERS, or CONCENTRATED
LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and
Country Stores.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term in 1862, in suit of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company v. s. Thos. G. Chase, decreed to the Company, on November 13, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right, granted by a patent, owned by them for, the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
OFFICE

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pitsburg.
April 28.—Sun.

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.
CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer,
No. 520 Commerce St., Philadelphia.
CONSTANTLY in Store, a large assortment
of
Copper, Zinc, Iron & Galvanized Iron, Best Pipe

White and Marbled Blue Closet Basins,
Ship Water Closets, complete,
Water Closets of every description,
Pumps, Rams, &c.
Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands,
Stripped Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches & Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated-Work of every
description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hy-
drant Pops, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks,
Plumbers' Saws.

MR. SHEADS & BUELLER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, is there a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollond-Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planchased Ware, Japan Ware—embracing in-

ne. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffs, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, coal, of ever kind.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just com

the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Cook have everything in very beautiful order.—The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend Cook attends to the Fitting, Joining, &c. promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all State, County and Special Taxes assessed for the year 1863 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before THURSDAY, THE 1st OF JULY. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners, J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

50,000 Bushels Wheat Wanted.
THE highest market price in 'Crush, will always be paid for Grain, Seeds and Flour, at HOLLINGER'S Warehouse, at the old stand lately occupied by DEHN, HINKERHOFF & Co., where all kinds of Groceries, Lard, Tallow, Fish, Salt and Groceries, can be had wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash. Call and examine for yourselves.
[April 14, 1863.]

MISS McREARY
INVITES the Ladies to call and see her
new assortment of Spring and Summer
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BONNET
TRIMMINGS, AND FANCY GOODS, which
of the latest styles, and being purchased
cash will be sold at reasonable prices.
She is also prepared to Bleach and
press Bonnets, and Hats at the shortest no-
and in the best manner.

Notice.

THE first and final account of ABRAHAM KRAIS, Committee of the person and estate of JOSEPH BUSTEN, (Jamaica,) now deceased, been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of this county, and will be confirmed by the report of the 26TH DAY OF MAY NEXT, unless be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Prothy.

April 28, 1866. —It.*

Gold and Silver wanted.
THE highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, old Gold and Silver Coins purchased, and the highest price given by
JOSEPH BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond,
Feb. 24.

Special Notice.
I HAVE adopted this method to inform those interested, and we think it

their accounts, many of which have been
standing for years. This is the first time I have
occasions to call on them for money, and
therefore expect a prompt response.
Arch T.
F. B. PICKING.

DOMESTIC TICKETS, CHECKS, FLAN-
NELS, &c., cheap at Pannestock's. We
also a MUSLIN-branded with our own
to which we invite special attention, as it
is by far any ever offered in this market
at so cheap a price.

REAPER AND MOWER!Manufactured by JOHN WANBAUGH,
York, Pa.GREAT IMPROVEMENT!
PERFECT AS ANY SINGLE MOWER! PERFECT
AS ANY SINGLE REAPER!

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COMBINED MACHINE!

REAPERS

Improved Ohio Reaper & Mower.

BEST FOR REAPING A REAP FOR MOWING!

HUNDREDS of certificates, and testimonials in reference to its worth and practical utility are on hand;—also, accounts of field trials, both as Mower and Reaper, where it has invariably proved victorious; but space will not permit of insertion in this advertisement.

There are several good machines in the market. You wish, when you purchase, to get the best, one that will be cheap in the end—one upon which you can rely with certainty that it will not fail you in the rush and hurry of harvest comes on, that will do reaping of any kind of grain, as well as mowing of any kind of grass, in the very best manner. Give one of our machines a trial. You will find it answers the purpose, and we recommend. We hope to institute a comparison between this and other machines. To aid you in finding these peculiarities, differences and advantages, allow me to point out a few that exist in the Wanbaugh Machine. It has an Adjustable Tongue which can be moved to the right and left, to avoid side draft, in both Reaping and Mowing.

It is the only machine that possesses the Rolling Motion of the Cutter Bar;—this, in connection with the perfect adaptation of the inner and outer shoes to any surface, causes it to pass over the roughest ground, without liability of plowing or gouging into the earth with the cutter bar and cutters.

The carriage is mounted on two driving wheels; in connection with each of these is a spur wheel and pinion, making the machine strong and durable. The relation between these two driving wheels is such, that they operate conjointly or separately, as the circumstances may require. The result of this is that when the machine is moving on a curve or to the right or left, the speed of the knife is retained, clogging avoided, and turning and backing made easy.

It has not one point of side draft; the adjustable tongue positively controls this. The weight of the tongue on the horse's neck is no more than in a common wagon.

It is less than that of a two horse plow in sowing fallow ground, or in plowing corn stubble.

There are no wheels on either shoe, but slides, which conduct the cutter bar smoothly and easily over the roughest ground, and also prevent all clogging in the rear shoes as it passes over the cut grass, to which the necessarily small wheel attached to any shoe is often liable.

The ease with which the machine can be thrown in and out of gear, whether in motion or standing, is unsurpassed.

When the machine is out of gear the cutter bar can very easily be folded up, when the machine is as portable as a gig or sulky.

THE ONLY PERFECTLY COMBINED MACHINE.

It cuts well at a very slow motion; no machine can exceed it in this respect.

The drive wheels have the eyes on the interior face, which is the best form for bringing the greatest number of eyes in contact with the edge of the pinion, thereby lessening the pressure on each, and of course diminishing the liability to break or slip.

The going is effectively protected from sand and dirt. The journals run in iron boxes lubricated; except the pitman box, which is of composition.

The machine can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper, and back again in fifteen minutes.

ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, (which is the only true method of delivery,) entirely out of the way of the next row, so that the whole field can be cut without turning a wheel.

The Reaper is capable of draft as the Mower, easily drawn by two common horses. It will reap one and one-fourth acres per hour with a span of horses without injuring them. The reaper rides on the carriage, where his weight does not increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding. The bar is made of Cast steel, and has steel faced guides.

The weight of the machine being all upon the two driving wheels, instead of one, the machine is not liable to sink in soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches.

The weight of the carriage as well as that of the reaper and driver is thrown directly upon the driving wheels, by which the following advantages are gained: 1st. The wheels do not slip on the ground, causing the knife to clog. 2d. A powerful stroke of the knife is produced, enabling the machine to cut the most difficult grain and grass without clogging. 3d. Side draft is thereby avoided.

The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, is a flexible cutter bar, which adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground.

With one span of common horses, half a Mower will cut from 10 to 15 acres per day. Reaper from 15 to 20 acres.

Farmers will please remember that this Machine is made in York, and should it happen to break, it can be easily and soon repaired, without the trouble and expense of sending a distance for castings, &c.

I also make and repair
BRANT'S LANCASHER COUNTY GRAIN
MILLS.

JOHN WANBAUGH,
South Newbury Street, York, Pa.

Farmers wishing to purchase the above machine, can be supplied and get all the necessary information, by calling on J. H. Hox, Agent, at his residence in Gettysburg.

April 28, 1863.—4t.

Hardware and Groceries.

Our subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c., &c.
There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this store.
Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house of the City.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER,
Gettysburg, June 10.

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWERCombined Mower and Reapery
WITHOUT GEARING.

The Lightest Draft Mower in the World.

It is the object of Farmers in purchasing a Machine to buy the best and cheapest. Both these objects will be attained by buying Russell's Screw Power.

The great amount of power lost in overcoming the friction of all geared Harvesters is saved in the Screw Power, by which we can offer the lightest draft Mower and Reaper in the world. This fact has been fully demonstrated by the various tests by Dynamometer and otherwise, to which the machine has been subjected during the last two seasons. Among the various points of superiority in this machine are the following:

The use of open malleable iron gears, with a steel plate or face, ground to a cutting edge. This, with the knives, gives a perfect shear cut.

Double Hinged Finger Bar.—No Mower can do good work, on all kinds of meadows, without a flexible bar. This bar can be raised and securely fastened, while passing from field to field.

Patent Adjustable Reel, performing its work equally as well upon rough ground as upon a level field.

There is no side draft, or weight upon the horse's neck.

New and peculiar form of Shoe, which will not clog, and moving with a light play when the Reaper is attached.

The subscriber, who is Agent for this machine, has fully tested it the last season, in wheat, grass, clover and oats, and is satisfied that all who see this machine will have no other.

A specimen machine can be seen by calling on the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

CERTIFICATES.

We certify that we went to the farm of William Wible last harvest for the purpose of examining the work done by him with Russell's Screw Power Mower and Reaper. We found Mr. Wible cutting some of the very worst kind of lodged grain, and feel satisfied it could not have been done better by any other machine. It is the lightest draft machine we ever saw.

PHILIP WEAVER,
GEORGE BOYER.

We certify that we saw Mr. Wible mow with the above machine out in standing and lodged grain, with but one span of horses, and we consider it the best we ever saw.

GEORGE BOYER,
GEORGE DEARDORFF.

March 24.—4t.

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S
NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION
STORE.

CHAMBERSBURG AVENUE, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I have pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. Horner, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of FRESH DRUGS.

Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Tooth Powders,
Dye Stuffs.

DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil.

Oils, expressed and distilled.
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N.B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

ADVICE GRATIS.

May 18, 1862.

Vinegar—Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in its being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from every thing injurious. It is strong, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Old Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves.

ADAM DIBBLE.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIBBLE, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
John Norbeck & Co.,
Gold & Silver,
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitts,
A. P. Otter, Oxford.

May 13, 1862.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO.

To East York street, Gettysburg, Pa.

WHERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, May 27.

Canon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of Baltimore and East Middle Sts.,

opposite the Court House,

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Every description of work, executed in the finest style of the art.

Feb. 10.—1t.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Large Supply of Fall & Winter

CLOTHING

AT PICKINGS.

Nov. 11.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

AYER'S PILLS.

or sold at Dr. R. Horner's New Drug Store.

Dr. TODD'S Celebrated New Drug Condition

is for Horses and Cattle, for sale at

Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store.

Jan. 18.

Stratton Bryan & Co.

National Commercial Colleges

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
N. E. corner 7th and Chestnut Streets,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buf
falo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago
and St. Louis.

BOOK-Keeping, Penmanship, Commercial
Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Cor
respondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same gen
eral and local management, and uniting in
the advantages of all, offer greater
facilities for imparting instruction than any
other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in
all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently
enlarged and refurnished in a superior man
ner, and is now the largest and most pros
perous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryan & Stratton's series of Text Books,
embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arith
metic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and
sent by mail.

For full particulars send for a circular.
Address
STRATTON, BRYAN & CO.,
Oct. 28, 1862. Philadelphia.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CENTS.

The Best and Cheapest Household Remedy
in the World.

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S
GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

MADAME ZADOC
PORTER'S Cough
Balm is warranted to
be used according to the
directions, to cure in all
cases Coughs, Colds,
Whooping Cough, A
sthma, and all affections
of the Throat & Lungs.

MADAME ZADOC
PORTER'S Balm is pre
pared with all the requisite
care and skill, from a
combination of the best
remedies the vegetable
kingdom affords, its
remedial qualities are
based on its power to
assist the healthy and
vigorous circulation of
the blood, thro' the
Lungs. It is not a vi
lent remedy, but another
effective; can be taken by the oldest
person or youngest child.

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S Balm has been
in use by the public for over 14 years, and
has acquired its present sale simply by being
recommended by those who have used it to
their afflicted friends and others.

Most Important.—MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S
Cough Balm is sold at a price which
brings it in the reach of every one to keep it
on hand for use. The timely use of a single
bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its
cost.

Notice. Save your money! Do not be
persuaded to purchase articles at 4s to 5s
which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent
Bottle of Madame Porter's Cough Balm.

The cost of manufacturing which is as great
as that of almost any other medicine; and
the very low price at which it is sold, makes
the profit to the seller apparently small, and
compelled dealers who sell adulterated re
medies, and other medicines on which their profits
are larger, unless the customers insist upon
having Madame Porter's and none other.

Ask for Madame Porter's Cough Balm, price
13 cents, and in large bottles at 25 cents,
and take no other. If you cannot get it at
one store you can at another.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers
at 13 cents, and larger bottles at 25 cents.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
March 31, 1y.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN! Just published,
in a sealed envelope. Being a rough
lecture on the Nature, treatment and
radical cure of Syphilis, or Venereal
Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual
Debility, and Impediments to Marriage
generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Ep
ilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical In
capacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c.—By
ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., Author of
the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admi
rable Lecture, clearly proves from his own
experience that the awful consequences of
Self Abuse may be effectually removed with
out medicine, and without dangerous surgical
operations, leeches, instruments, rings, or
cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once
certain and effectual, by which every sufferer,
no matter what his condition may be, may
cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands
and thousands.

Sent on for sale, in a plain envelope, to all
addresses, on the receipt of six cents, or two
postage stamps, by returning, to
JOHN J. CLINE,

127 Broadway, New York, P.O. Box, 4586,
Nov. 11.—1y.

Highly Important

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS. Is the
best place to buy your Dry Goods. Is at
the corner of 1st and 2nd Sts.,

A. SCOTT & SON'S.

Best Price, Fair Dealing and Everything
done at the LOWEST PRICE.

We have just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, and are now opening a large
and attractive assortment of

FALL GOODS,

to which we invite the special attention of
the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country.
We will not particularize, but invite all to call,
examine and judge for themselves.

We take this method of returning our thanks
for the liberal patronage thus far extended to
us, and would say it still be our constant en
deavor to merit a continuance of the same, by
strict attention to business, with a desire to
please, by selling the prettiest, best, and most
goods for the least money.

Nov. 3.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

COME AND SEE.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that
I have received from the City of Philadelphia
a fresh stock of GOLD and SILVER
the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
the most complete assortment ever received in
this place. In style, quality and price they
cannot be surpassed.

Also, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and
Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as
well as a fine assortment of FANCY WARE
and Fancy Goods, and in fact everything that is
usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

For the Gentlemen I have a complete stock
of Cloths, Cassimeres, Goods suitable for Boys'
wear, as well as Gloves, Stockings, Handker
chiefs, Neck-ties and Suspenders, as was ever
brought to this market.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety.
Veiling Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and
Cap Paper.

Irish Linen, Blended and Brown Muslins,
Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting.

Nov. 2.

BURNETT'S Cocaine, Wood's Hair Re
storative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other
preparations for sale at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store,

Nov. 3.

Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING

WASHING MACHINE.

The undersigned is now building and offering
for sale, G. W. TOLBERT'S IMPROVED
WASHER, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply
them to those persons throughout the country
who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new
principle, and is considered by those who have
used the best that has ever been
brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine
over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it
almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes like the op
erator and the washer, and does the work in
less than half the time.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself
to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be
washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and
lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest,
such as bed quilts, comforters, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to
12 years of age.

6th. Consumes less soap than any other
process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with
same care.

8th. Saves half the labor.

May 13.

S. SHERIFF.

Certificate.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We, the under
signed, hereby certify that we have used
and are using now, G. W. TOLBERT'S IMPROVED
Washing Machine, and are fully satisfied that
it is just the Tub Mr. S. Sheriff represents it to
be, and surpasses anything of the kind we
have ever seen as yet; combining, as it does,
great speed with little labor, and performing
its work in the most satisfactory manner.

We, therefore, recommend it to every family
in the county who desire to save labor.

J. Winebrener, Hannah Winebrener,
John Rupp, Caroline Rupp,
David Musselman, Esther Musselman,
R. C. Swoppe, P. Shively,
John Chamberlin, Martha Chamberlin,
J. S. Welby, Jane M. Welby.

May 13.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE undersigned res
pectfully informs the
residents of Gettysburg
and vicinity, that he has opened
a WATCH AND JEWELRY
STORE, in the room
formerly occupied by Dr. Dosey, one door
south of the "Complere" office. Soldiers' fami
lies attended free of charge during their ab
sence.

Dr. JAMES CRESS. Dr. Wm. TAYLOR.

April 7.

Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our associa
tion together as practitioners of medicine,
we now state that, on and after this date, we
will enter into an equal and permanent part
nership. We will give our united and com
bined attention to our professional duties, and
endeavor, faithfully and satisfactorily, to dis
charge them.

S. G. KINZER, M.D.
Littlestown, March 1, 1863.

N.B. Being desirous of closing up my old
business, those knowing themselves indebted to
me are respectfully requested to make prompt
settlement, either by note or payment.

S. G. KINZER, M.D.

March 3, 1863.—3m

The Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Assets
Over Six Millions of Dollars, invested in
first Mortgage on Real Estate, worth over
\$13,000,000.

The premiums are lower than in many
other Companies, and the Dividends are
more generous.

This is a strictly Mutual Company;—
there are no Stockholders, so that ALL THE
PROFITS belong to the insured.

Amphibious, and every information, may be
had, on application to E. W. G. FAUX
STOCK, Gettysburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES:

Thomas Robins, George H. Smith,
Strobel, D. Swann, John H. Stuart,
George M. Strong, E. S. Wilson,
John B. Myers, J. F. Williams,
Charles F. Smith, Wm. C. Lewis,
John H. Atwood, Arthur D. Collier,
Thomas H. Powers, George W. Roland,
William H. Smith, The Watsons.

P. RATCHFORD STATIONER,
Philadelphia.